

upper two thirds, often slightly cut towards the apex, finely serrate or entire towards the base, acute or acuminate at the apex, broadly cuneate at the base, 3-7 cm. long, 3-4.5 cm. wide, subcoriaceous, dark-green and shining above, paler below, young leaves slightly appressed-pubescent above, becoming scabrous, smooth beneath; petioles slightly winged above, a little pubescent, about 1 cm. long; flowers white, about 15 mm. wide, in few-flowered, slightly villous, compound corymbs; pedicels subtended by deciduous pinkish bracts about 10 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, the edges serrated with stalked glands; calyx-tube smooth or sometimes slightly pubescent; sepals linear-lanceolate, acuminate, sharply glandular-serrate, about 7 mm. long, smooth on the outside, appressed-pubescent above; stamens about 10; anthers light salmon-pink; styles 4-5, smooth at base: fruit oblong to pyriform, red, slightly pubescent, about 2 cm. long; flesh thick, soft when mature, ripe about the first of October; calyx-lobes reflexed, generally deciduous; fruit containing generally five nutlets 7-8 mm. long, strongly ridged on the back, nest of nutlets about 8 mm. thick.

This species was found by Dr. C. G. Pringle on the estate of Mr. Eugene Barousse in the mountains southeast of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico; he states that it is reported from other mountains in the State of Coahuila, and that the fruit is used in a marmalade in a number of towns of the state. Type, *no.* 10083, *Pringle*, Oct. 4, 1905 (flowers, April 12, 1906), in herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This species is entirely different from any described from either Mexico or South America; it seems to have its nearest relatives among some of the Texas species, being nearest to *C. Berlandieri* Sargent, except in the character of the leaves, in which it has some affinities with the group Douglasianae of the western United States.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

NEW STATIONS FOR TWO PLANTS. — *Kyllinga pumila*. — Professor R. E. Schuh, of California, Pa., recently sent me some plants which he identified as *Kyllinga pumila* Michx. On comparison with material in the Carnegie Museum the identification

proves correct. The plants were collected along a ditch near California, Washington County, Pa. It has not been formerly reported from this state, and possibly this marks the northeastern limit of this plant.

The range for this plant is given in Gray's Manual, Ohio to Illinois, south to Florida and Texas; in Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora, Virginia to Florida, west to Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Mexico; in Small's Flora of the Southeastern U. S., Virginia to Illinois, Missouri, Florida, Texas and Mexico.

Cycloporus Greenei. Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Jennings, of the Carnegie Museum, collected some fungi at Ohiopyle, Pa., during the month of September, 1906, and in the collection was an excellent specimen of *Cycloporus Greenei* (Berk.) Murrill. Only one plant was found. This is the first report of its occurrence in Pennsylvania. Dr. Murrill reports it from the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Iowa, West Virginia, Vermont. (Bull. Torrey Club 31: 423. 1904.)

D. R. SUMSTINE.

WILKINSBURG, PA.,
January 2, 1907.

NOTE UPON A GUAM SPECIES OF IPOMOEA. — In Safford's "Useful Plants of Guam," Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb., volume 9, Mr. W. F. Wight proposes a new name, *Ipomoea Choisiana* for *I. denticulata* (Desr.) Choisy (1833), not R. Br. (1810). It would seem strange if one who has written as much regarding the Convolvulaceae as has Choisy, should not already have had some species in the group named for him, and we find several, two of them in *Ipomoea*, viz:

Ipomoea Choisyi Montr. Mem. Acad. Lyon 10: 237. 1860.

Ipomoea Choisyana Hallier f. Bot. Jahrb. 18: 130. 1894.

The species which Mr. Wight renames has other names prior to that taken up by Choisy in *Ipomoea*. Robert Brown described it as *I. gracilis* (Prodr. 484. 1810), and as there appears to be no earlier use of that name in *Ipomoea*, it will stand for that species.

- ✓ *IPOMOEA GRACILIS* R. Br. Prodr. 484. 1810. G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 271. 1838.
Convolvulus denticulatus Desr.; Lam. Enc. Meth. 3: 540. 1789.
C. gracilis Spreng. Syst. 1: 604. 1825.
Ipomoea littoralis Blume, Bijdr. 713. 1825.
I. denticulata Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev. 6: 467. 1833.
 DC. Prodr. 9: 379. 1845. Not R. Br. 1810.
I. Choisiana W. F. Wight, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 9: 298. 1905.

It is to be noticed that Choisy also admits *I. gracilis* R. Br. in the DeCandolle Prodr. (9: 370), without having seen any specimens. Hallier, who has made rather exhaustive studies in this group, pronounces *I. gracilis* of R. Brown identical with *I. denticulata* Choisy but retains the latter name for the species. (Bot. Jahrb. 18: 139. 1894.)

H. D. HOUSE.

CLEMSEN COLLEGE, S. C.

A NEW POLYGALACEOUS TREE OF PORTO RICO. — **Phlebotaenia Cowellii** spec. nov. A tree about 6 meters high, with a trunk diameter of 1.5 dm., the twigs puberulent. Leaves elliptic to obovate-elliptic, coriaceous, acutish to short-acuminate at the apex, narrowed at the base, 7–11 cm. long, 3–5 cm. wide, glabrous on both sides except for a few short hairs on the upper side of the midvein near the base, the midvein impressed above, prominent beneath, the numerous and nearly straight lateral veins reticulate-anastomosing, more prominent above than beneath, the puberulent petiole 1 cm. long or less: racemes and pedicels tomentulose; racemes nearly or quite sessile on leafless branches, 4–10-flowered; pedicels slender, joined at the base, 6–10 mm. long; larger sepals concave, slightly unequal, about 3 mm. long, ciliolate; corolla purple, 1.5 cm. long; wings oblong-obovate, obtuse, short-clawed; keel 3-lobed, hooded, clawed, the lobes rounded, the middle lobe longer than the basal ones; petals spatulate, unequal; stamen-tube longer than the slender filaments; style slender, curved: fruit not seen.

I have alluded to this tree (Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 7: 136) as a most elegant floral feature; we had the good fortune to see it in full bloom on a steep rocky bank near Coamo Springs, Porto Rico, March 23, 1906, and good specimens of the flowers and foliage were secured (*Britton & Cowell 1331*).

The discovery of this tree adds a second species to the supposed monotypic genus *Phlebotaenia* Griseb., the type species, *P. cuneata* Griseb., being Cuban and not known to become more than a low shrub. Professor Chodat has reduced Grisebach's genus to a section of *Polygala*, but although the floral characters of *Phlebotaenia* are only slightly different from those of some *Polygalas*, I am quite unable to agree with him that this shrub and tree are congeneric with herbaceous *Polygalas*.

Professor Urban had the foliage of the Porto Rican species, collected by Sintenis near Utuado in 1887, but while correctly referring the plant in the distributed collection of Sintenis as probably *Polygalaceous*, he was unable to describe it, and it is not included in his flora of Porto Rico.

N. L. BRITTON.

SOME NEW PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY. — The flora of southern New Jersey seems to be far from exhausted in spite of the many botanists who have devoted their attention to it. During the past few years members of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and others have found several species that are not quoted in Britton's Manual or in the Illustrated Flora as ranging north of Virginia or Delaware.

It seems desirable to call special attention to these additions to the flora of the state, although two or three of them are already recorded in Kellar and Brown's Flora of Philadelphia.

Paspalum glabratum. Found by the writer at Cape May in September, 1891, and by others at several points in Cape May County.

Brachiaria digitarioides. Collected at Piermont, September 1, 1902, by the writer, and at about the same time at Holly Beach by S. S. Van Pelt. Found abundantly near Cold Spring, Cape May County, September, 1906.

Saccolipsis gibba. Discovered by C. S. Williamson at Cape May Point, September, 1905, and observed at the same place a year later by Van Pelt and Stone.

Chaetochloa magna. Collected near Cape May, September, 1891, by W. Stone.

Aristida lanosa. Collected near Medford, N. J., September 15, 1901, by W. Stone.

Sporobolus asper. Found in considerable abundance near the Bay shore above Cape May Point, by W. Stone, September 15, 1906.

Cyperus pseudovegetus. Collected near Swedesboro by Charles D. Lippincott, September 16, 1894.

Eleocharis ochreata. Discovered by S. S. Van Pelt at Cape May Point, September, 1905, and again observed the present year.

Rynchospora oligantha. Found near Speedwell, Burlington County, by S. S. Van Pelt, in July, 1906.

Specimens of all the above are in my own herbarium or in that of the Philadelphia Botanical Club.

WITMER STONE.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

DECEMBER 11, 1906

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 P. M., at the American Museum of Natural History, with President Rusby in the chair. Eight persons were present.

The reading and approval of the minutes for November 28 were followed by the nomination of Mr. Richard Schneider, of the New York Botanical Garden, for membership.

A communication, dated December 7, 1906, from the New York Academy of Sciences was read, formally inviting the Torrey Botanical Club "to send a delegate to the regular meeting of the Council on January 7, 1907," and enclosing "the amendments of the Constitution of the New York Academy of Sciences, which concern this matter and which have been drawn up according to the terms of agreement."

The amendments are as follows :

Article IV. First sentence to read: "The officers of the Academy shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as there